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MARCH

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"ASBESTOS"

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March 1938

Page 1

COPPER TUBING-

Is Insulation necessary?
And does it pay?

Statements are heard every now and then, and have appeared in trade journals, to the effect that one of the many advantages of copper tubing, when compared with iron pipe, is that it requires no insulation because it loses very little heat. The lower heat loss from copper tubing is stated to be based on tests showing that copper tubing loses approximately 50% as much heat as iron pipe. It is claimed that copper loses less heat than iron pipe for each square foot of surface because of a lower radiation factor and also because it has less outside pipe surface area than iron pipe for the same nominal pipe size, due to the smaller outside diameter of copper tubing.

Most copper tubing manufacturers tell us that insulation will effect savings under most conditions, but they are rather hazy as to whether such savings are large, small or worth while at all. It seems to be the opinion among some members of the heating trade that since the heat loss is less than that from iron pipe, it is not worth while to insulate copper tubing. We have even seen a statement, by an enthusiastic user of copper tubing that, "The insulation necessary for an iron pipe job will more than offset the higher cost of copper," thus inferring that copper tubing without insulation was the same as iron pipe with insulation. How far this is from the facts will be shown later.

Really, there should be little doubt about this matter for, as far back as January 1932, the Research Laboratory of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers published results of tests on Iron and Copper Pipe, taken from a study made in cooperation with the Association of Copper Tubing Manufacturers. They conducted their tests on black iron and copper pipe of several degrees of brightness, tested both horizontally and vertically, using steam at a temperature of approximately

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212°F. They found that for all practical purposes it made little difference whether the pipes were tested in a horizontal or vertical position and that copper piping, because of its brighter surface with lower emissivity coefficient, loses less heat than iron pipe under similar conditions of test. The following Table I shows the results of their tests on bare copper tubing and on iron pipe, both bare and covered with 4-Ply Air Cell (1 in.). The losses are given for the four different sizes of pipe on which tests were conducted. No test was reported by the investigators for a covered 4 in. pipe.

TABLE I—Heat Loss—B. T. U. per linear ft. per degree temperature difference, steam to air, per hour.

Position	Nominal Size (Inches)	Iron Pipe		Copper Tubing	
		Bare	Covered (4-Ply Air Cell Ins.)	Bare	Bare
Horizontal	3/4	.788	.244		.462
Horizontal	1	.934	.271		.560
Horizontal	1 1/4	1.13	.305		.624
Horizontal	4	2.78	.....		1.43

To show that the type of pipe surface, the color and the degree of brightness affect the heat loss from pipes, tests were conducted on iron pipe as received, buffed, and painted with various pigmented paints and laquers as well as on copper, galvanized iron, brass and aluminum pipe. The results of these tests are shown in Table II.

TABLE II—Heat loss from 1 in. Horizontal Pipe with Various Surfaces in B. T. U. per Hour per Square Foot of Surface per Degree Fahrenheit Difference between Steam and Air.

Type of Surface	Iron	Copper	Gal. Iron	Brass	Aluminum
Bare (as received)	2.72	1.91	1.78	1.71	1.93
Buffed	1.85	1.74	.....	.....	.....
Black Duco	2.87	.....	.....	.....	2.88
Lamp Black	2.88	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red Duco	.....	2.89	.....	.....	.....
White Duco	2.88	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aluminum Paint	2.24	.....	.....	.....	.....
Black Duco over Alum. Paint	2.81	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alum. Paint over Black Duco	2.19
Alum. Paint over Bl. Duco over Alum. Paint	2.17

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By referring to Table I we find that new copper tubing in the "as received" condition and before use, loses between 55% and 60% as much heat, per linear foot, as bare black iron pipe of the corresponding nominal size. The tests further show that bare copper tubing loses twice as much heat as iron pipe covered with 4-Ply Air Cell insulation.

No data is available on copper tubing in service for a period of time. However, the tests shown in Table II on various kinds of metal pipes show that when very bright, the loss is low and about the same for various surfaces and that the loss increases as the surface is dulled, indicating that the loss from copper tubing will increase in service over the figures shown by these tests.

It can be shown however, that even tho the copper tubing might remain in the same bright condition as when received, a high quality insulating material such as 85% Magnesia will pay for itself in a short period of time. To prove this we have shown in Table III figures based on heat losses for 85% Magnesia calculated from conductivities given in the A. S. H. & V. E. Guide—1938. Costs of insulation and hours of operation will vary but the table is based on an average condition of heat at 59c per million available B. T. U., which would be equal to coal at \$8.00 per ton, having a heat value of 13,500

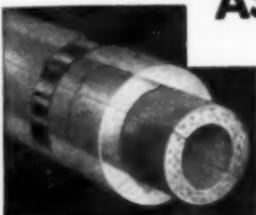
TABLE III—Heat Losses & Savings—Copper Tubing insulated with Standard Thick 85% Magnesia.

Outside Diameter Nominal Copper Tube Size	(.875") 3/4 in.	(1.125") 1 in.	(1.375") 1 1/4 in.	(4.125") 4 in.
Heat Loss—BTU/Lin. Ft./Deg.F./ Temp. Diff./Hr.— <i>Bare</i> .....	.462	.560	.624	1.430
Heat Loss—BTU/Lin. Ft./Deg.F./ Temp. Diff./Hr.— <i>Insulated</i> .....	.172	.200	.226	.434
Cost of Heat Loss*—\$/100 Lin. ft./ Season— <i>Bare</i>	9.77	11.80	13.20	30.30
Cost of Heat Loss*—\$/100 Lin. ft./ Season— <i>Insulated</i>	3.64	4.23	4.78	9.17
Saving—\$/100 Lin. Ft./Season	6.13	7.57	8.42	21.03
Applied Cost of Insulation— \$/100 Lin. ft.	23.40	25.00	26.70	45.80
Per cent Return per Season on Investment	26.0	30.0	32.0	46.0

*Based on tube temperature of 212 degrees F. Air Temperature 70 degrees F. and piping heated 2545 hours per season.

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Altho Table III shows savings expected when copper tubing is insulated with 85% Magnesia, it will be found that worthwhile savings can also be obtained when tubing is covered with other types of insulation as indicated for Air Cell in Table I. The percentage return on Air Cell and other insulations can be readily calculated by following the same method as used in Table III.

It therefore seems entirely correct to conclude that insulation is necessary to prevent excessive heat losses from *any* type of piping now in general use because:

1. While certain pipes having bright smooth surface finish show somewhat lower heat losses than black or dull finished piping, the loss from such pipes is still much greater than that from any pipe covered with a good insulating material.
2. Any surface, no matter how bright its original condition, is bound to lose its brightness in service because of corrosion, collection of dust and grime, etc., and any loss of brightness is accompanied by a loss of insulating efficiency. Proper insulation on the other hand shows no deterioration or loss of efficiency over long periods of time.
3. Table III figures demonstrate that covering any type of pipe with insulation is an *investment* paying greater dividends than even the best securities.

Editor's Note: Reprints of this article will be furnished if ordered in quantity on or before March 31st. Write for price on quantity desired.

If we don't enjoy what we've got now, we won't be a bit happier when we get more. — *Quaker Flashes*.

It is hard to tell what and when the world is coming to.
— *The Shaft*.

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EDITORIAL

By C. J. Stover

The following, clipped from the London Sphere, is better than any editorial I could write:

"The United States contains 6% of the world's area; 7% of the world's population.

"It normally consumes:

48%	of the world's	coffee.
53%	" "	tin.
56%	" "	rubber.
21%	" "	sugar.
72%	" "	silk.
36%	" "	coal.
42%	" "	pig iron.
47%	" "	copper.
69%	" "	crude petroleum.

"The United States operates 60% of the world's telephone and telegraph facilities; owns 80% of the motor cars in use; operates 33% of the railroads. It produces:

70%	of the world's	oil.
60%	" "	wheat.
60%	" "	cotton.
50%	" "	copper.
50%	" "	pig iron.
40%	" "	lead.
40%	" "	coal.

"The United States possesses almost eleven billions of dollars in gold, nearly half of the world's monetary metal. It has two-thirds of civilization's banking facilities. The purchasing power of the population is greater than that of the 500 million people in Europe and much larger than that of the more than a billion Asiatic peoples.

"Responsible leadership which cannot translate such a bulging economy into assured prosperity is destitute of capacity. But pompous statesmen, looking over this vast estate, solemnly declare that the methods by which it was created are all wrong, — must be discarded — that the time has come to substitute political management for individual initiative and supervision."

Needless to say, I agree with the London Sphere.

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AMBLER - PENNSYLVANIA

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JAMES HARDIE & CO., PTY., LTD.

Asbestos Manufacturing on
the other side of the world

Australia is a most interesting country—in fact the one word which seems best to describe it is "different". It has wild animals which are seen in no other part of the globe; much of its vegetation can claim the same distinction and there are many other differences in customs, laws, etc., from those in the United States or in Europe.

In this thinly populated¹ but fast growing country there has been developed by James Hardie & Co., an asbestos manufacturing business which in the 21 years of its existence has grown from one small plant established in 1917, to four large ones located in the larger cities of Aus-



*Works at Sydney, Australia, of James Hardie & Co., Pty., Ltd.
Note brake lining works—smaller building at right of rail track.*

tralia — Sydney, Melbourne, Perth and Brisbane — plus another one in Auckland, New Zealand.

The Company was founded in 1917 with Andrew Reid as Chairman, and at that time was known as the Asbestos

¹ Australia is said to be three-fourths the size of Europe with a population less than that of Holland.

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Canadian Shingle Fibre

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South African Blue Crude

South African Yellow Crude



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Cement and Slate Co., with plant at Granville, near Sydney (the capital of New South Wales).

Since the population of Australia is small the company has been forced to produce all types of asbestos products, a policy which has only been possible by vigorous research and investigation.

The Sydney plant makes flat and corrugated sheathing, moulded goods, decorated wallboard, brake lining, electrical insulating board, pressed electrical accessories, light carbonate of magnesia, high pressure pipes and acoustical and insulating sheathing.

The Company manufactures pipes under the Mazza license at both Sydney and Melbourne. In addition it manufactures in all its works high pressure pipes up to 10" diameter by its own patented method. Sheets, shingles, etc., are made by the Hatschek process.

It seems that the word "different" which we have used to describe the country, also applies to the manufacturing processes used by James Hardie & Co., for the necessarily limited production and the necessity for economical output have resulted in types of plant and method of manufacture which will not be seen in any other asbestos cement works.

All raw materials used by the Company are thoroly tested before being used and finished products also go thru a rigorous inspection and test, the company in this way having built up a reputation of outstanding quality for its products.

The head office of the Company is located in Asbestos House, Corner of York and Barrack Streets, Sydney.

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J. E. TRIGANNE

With the death on Saturday, March 5, 1938, of Joseph Elzear Triganne, Sales Manager of Asbestos Corporation Limited, Thetford Mines, the Asbestos Industry lost one of its best known and most popular figures.

Known familiarly as "Doc" to his host of friends, his sterling character and genial personality made him a very popular figure and assured him of a ready welcome wherever he called.

Mr. Triganne was born at Plessisville, Que., on June 17, 1868, the son of Pierre Onesime Triganne and Marie Ernestine Dubé. He went to school at Plessisville and completed his education at the seminary in Nicolet, Que.

After leaving school he obtained a position as clerk in a general store in Richmond, Que. Later, he went to Boston and studied Pharmacy, and upon completing these studies, he obtained a position as sales representative of the Merrill Drug Company of New York. He spent several years with the Merrill Drug

Company during which time he traveled throughout the United States. Financial reverses incurred during the crash of 1907 resulted in his return to his native town in Canada.

In 1910, he made his first connection with the Asbestos Industry when he went to Black Lake as time keeper for the Amalgamated Asbestos Corporation at their Standard Mine. In 1911 he was transferred by the Company to Thetford Mines. That year he made his first trip to Europe when he accompanied the then Manager, J. D. Sharpe. On July 18, 1917, he was appointed American Sales Manager for the Asbestos Corporation of

J. E. Triganne



Canada which had by that time succeeded the old Amalgamated Asbestos Corporation; and when the merger of 1926 took place, he became the General Sales Manager of Asbestos Corporation Limited, the resulting Company, which position he held until his death.

He made several trips to Europe, and one extended trip to Japan, on behalf of the Company, and was a frequent visitor to most of the large centers of the United States.

His health had been failing for the past year or so, but it was not until towards the end of last October that his illness became acute. Until that time he had kept in close contact with the business.

During the 28 years of his active connection with the Asbestos Industry, he won for himself a place in the affections of his personal and business acquaintances which it is given to few men to hold, and his loss is a great one to the Industry.

The funeral was held on Tuesday, March 8. Mr. Triganne is survived by his widow and by two sons, three daughters and three sisters.

A.S.T.M. INSULATION COMMITTEE

In order to develop needed standard specification requirements and tests for thermal insulating materials, the American Society for Testing Materials is organizing a new committee designated Committee C-16 on Thermal Insulating Materials. This committee held its organization meeting in Rochester on March 10 in connection with Committee Week of the A. S. T. M.; J. H. Walker, of the Detroit Edison Co., temporary chairman of the committee, presided at the meeting. There were present a number of the members who will constitute the committee personnel, including technical representatives or leading producers, consumers and general interests.

Based on discussion at the meeting, there will shortly be announced the scope of the committee and information concerning the several sub-committees which will be organized to carry out the work on specific problems in this field.



CONTRACTORS AND DISTRIBUTORS PAGE

Building

For the third month in succession, the volume of public construction exceeded the total for the preceding month. Contracts for public projects awarded during January, 1938 were 5 per cent greater than December, 1937 and almost 8 per cent above the January, 1937 total, according to F. W. Dodge Corporation. Public construction for January amounted to \$120,842,000.

Total construction contracts for both public and private work awarded during January in the 37 eastern states, amounted to \$195,472,000. This compares with \$209,452,000 for December and \$242,719,000 for January of last year.

By classes of construction, the January contract total amounted to \$36,207,000 for residential building, \$57,448,000 for non-residential building, \$53,366,000 for public works, and \$48,451,000 for public utilities.

In addition to the increase in public construction, the volume of contemplated new work, particularly in the residential group, showed continued improvement during December and January. For January, total contemplated construction for all classes amounted to \$474,205,000 as compared with \$359,365,000 for the preceding month and \$412,680,700 for January of last year.

Knowledge vs. Circumstances

(Contributed)

If I, as a thermal insulation contractor, recognize that my average overhead is 25% of sales, but my competitors fail to do so, what good does my knowledge do?

Let us suppose that most of us in the Industry agree to this same figure and we are still no better off.

Overhead percentage varies more often because of changes in sales volume than from differences in operating costs. Most of us have a rather fixed organization, and if our sales fall below the average volume required to meet its expense, we depend upon a subsequent increased volume to even up the percentage ratio.

As a whole, jobs are won on a price basis. If my volume is low and therefore overhead percentage is higher, I have need of securing greater volume. The mark-up figure is the one I can most logically play with to obtain a more advantageous position with regard to competition.

If my conviction that a certain required percent mark-up is

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rigidly maintained, and my unfavorable price comparison with respect to competition continues, expenses soon exceed income to a very alarming degree. The question then arises—"isn't it better to have work showing something beyond cost even tho it may be recognized as inadequate, than not have anything?" Then too, there is that ever tempting thought that perhaps we'll get a "break" on the job.

Did you ever see a football team score a touchdown when they were not in possession of the ball? The first thing a contractor must do then is get the job—then push it across for a profit. Intelligent and logical progressive action has done it, brute strength has done it, and deceitful trickery has done it.

Insulation contractors are not dumb. Not a single one of them expects to always operate on a below cost basis for any extended period of time. Every one of them will take a cut at what he believes for one reason or another to be a particularly desirable job for him.

There are so many insulation contractors for the available number of jobs, particularly during a low volume period, that nearly always there is at least one operator who feels he must temporarily at least shut his eyes to overhead knowledge and grab. The result is as we know it—a seeming ignorance and disregard of overhead costs—a demoralized industry.

Difficulties are increasing. Labor costs thru unionism are uniform. Material costs have been standardized. Therefore applied costs figures are pretty well fixed, and a fellow has to juggle his mark-up figure if he is going to play at all. The solution is not easy.

Will contractors write us their ideas on the problem discussed in the above article?

Dux-Sulation

A Duct Covering for Warm Air and Air Conditioning work has been developed and placed on the market by Grant Wilson, Inc., of Chicago, Ill.

This is a distinctly new material and, we understand has a felt base, protected by a rubberized asbestos material.

It is said to have high thermal insulating efficiency and high sound absorbing qualities, and to be easily applied to round, rectangular or irregular duct shapes.

Another asbestos product of merit to add to the long list.

The uplift movement needs less block and more tackle.
— *The Shaft.*

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MARKET CONDITIONS

GENERAL BUSINESS

It seems to be the opinion of business men in general, and of those who give careful study to business economics, cycles, and the like, that the recession has halted and that the up turn will begin probably about the end of the first quarter.

Quoting from *News Week*—"Most observers are fairly optimistic about the immediate future. They do not anticipate a sharp upturn, but practically all of them are of the view that the worst is over, that bottom definitely has been reached, and that from here on there should be a slow steady improvement The less optimistic observers agree that some improvement is to be expected in the next several weeks, but make reservations as to whether the uptrend will continue thereafter. Some of them doubt that it will. In that case . . . either the government will have to step in with a heavy spending program, or business activity will again ease off. Their expectation is that government will step in."

ASBESTOS - RAW MATERIAL

All the Mines are busy. European demand is excellent notwithstanding difficulty in obtaining foreign exchange. Only slight falling off in American demand with every indication of increased demand for spring. Prices remain firm.

ASBESTOS - MANUFACTURED GOODS

Textiles The situation on Asbestos Textiles is unchanged. Demand continues extremely limited, with no indication of a better market in the immediate future. Prices continue firm, however, with a tendency to higher prices on commodities made of the better grades of fibre.

Buyers this year are holding back, evidently expecting a reduction in price, but increased fibre costs and increased costs of plant operation prevent any likelihood of prices being reduced from their present level.

Insulation. High Pressure. Volume in this market

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continues to shrink. In view of the recent flattening of the decline in industrial activity a sympathetic firming of demand for high pressure coverings at somewhere near present levels seems probable. Prospects for any substantial increase in the near future are poor.

Insulation, Low Pressure. Little actual change has been noted in this market from last month; demand being rather quiet with prices firm. There is, however, a little more optimism apparent.

Paper and Millboard. Practically the same comments made for the Low Pressure Insulation market apply to Paper and Millboard, a better feeling being noted in both fields during the past week. Prices remain firm.

Asbestos-Cement Products. Men in the asbestos-cement products industry agree that there has been practically no change in the market situation since last month, and this applies to all lines—shingles, corrugated and flat sheets.

Indications are seen, however, of a resumption of buying within the next

"ASBESTOS"

few weeks; this will not be very great, but it is believed will show an upturn over the past two months. Unquestionably the reinstatement of Title I of the Federal Housing Act will have some bearing on the upturn. It is unlikely that the effects of the new building construction fostered by the new Housing Act will be felt before June or July.

These are the opinions of various men in close touch with the several asbestos products markets. All ideas, opinions and comments are welcome.

CURRENT RANGE OF PRICE on Canadian Crudes and Fibres

	Per ton (2000 lbs.)	
	f. o. b. Mine	
Group No. 1 (Crude No. 1)	\$700.00 to \$750.00	
Group No. 2 (Crude No. 2; Crude Run-of-Mine and Sundry ¹)	150.00 to 350.00	
Group No. 3 (Spinning or Textile Fibre)	110.00 to 200.00	
Group No. 4 (Shingle Fibre)	57.00 to 76.50	
Group No. 5 (Paper Fibre)	40.00 to 45.00	
Group No. 6 (Waste, Stucco or Plaster)	30.00	
Group No. 7 (Refuse or Shorts)	12.00 to 25.00	

¹ Crude Run-of-Mine refers to a crude asbestos produced in certain mines where Crude Fibre is not graded into regular No. 1 and No. 2 Crude. Crudes Sundry refers to certain odd lots of off grade material which do not conform to the regular standards of No. 1 Crude or No. 2 Crude.

DEATH OF ALFRED BRACEWELL

It is with much regret that we learn of the death, on January 19th, of Alfred Bracewell, Managing Director of Cresswell's Asbestos Company Limited, Wellington Mills, Bradford, England.

Mr. Bracewell was in his 80th year. He had been connected with Cresswell's Asbestos Company for over fifty years, and was probably one of the first manufacturers of asbestos materials in Great Britain.

Cresswell's Asbestos Company, manufacture many asbestos materials but are probably best known as the makers of the famous "Chekko" brand of Asbestos Brake Lining.

"ASBESTOS"



PRODUCTION STATISTICS

Africa (Rhodesia)

(Statistics by Rhodesia Chamber of Mines) Tons
(2000 lbs.)

December 1937

Value
£ s d

Bulawayo District

Nil Desperandum (Afr. Asb. Mng. Co., Ltd.)	727.69	8,548	4	8
Pangani (Pangani Tributors)	26.00	159	0	0
Shabanie (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	3,327.36	48,261	10	6

Victoria District

D. S. O. (Mashaba Rho. Asb. Co. Ltd.)	30.75	158	12	6
Gath's and King (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	800.25	11,836	12	2
Murie Asbestos (Mashaba Rho. Asb. Co. Ltd.)	4.25	52	4	2

4,916.30	69,016	4	0	
<i>December 1936</i>	<i>4,781.10</i>	<i>79,003</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0</i>

Summary for the year will be given in our April number.

Africa (Union of South)

(Statistics published by Dept. of Mines & Industries of U. of S. A.)

	Nov. 1936	Nov. 1937
Tons (2000 lbs.)	Tons (2000 lbs.)	

Transvaal

Amosite	365.02	664.57
Blue	26.15	102.36
Chrysotile	1,427.49	1,474.60

Cape

Blue	274.87	533.71
------	--------	--------

Canada

2,093.53	2,775.24
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(Statistics published by Bureau of Mines, Province of Quebec)

4th Quarter 1937	Year 1937
------------------	-----------

Crudes	756 short tons	3,844 short tons
Milled Fibres	49,976 short tons	200,130 short tons
Shorts	50,050 short tons	205,839 short tons

100,782	409,813
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Cyprus

Exports of Asbestos from Cyprus for the year 1937 amounted to 13,080 tons (2000 lbs.); compared with 10,622 tons exported in 1936.

"ASBESTOS"



IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Imports into U. S. A.

(Figures published by U. S. Dept. of Commerce)

Unmanufactured Asbestos Goods:

	Dec. 1936 Tons (2240 lbs.)	Dec. 1937 Tons (2240 lbs.)
Africa (Br. S.)	194	7421
Canada	18,285	15,414
Cyprus, Malta & Gozo	179	419
Finland	20	—
Italy	48	3
Soviet Union (Russia)	—	1,535
United Kingdom	2	1
	18,728	18,114
Value	\$629,841	\$843,456

1 208 tons of this is Blue or Crocidolite Asbestos.

Tabulation of Crudes and Fibres (By Grades):

Crude (Africa, Br. S.)	194	742
Crude (Canada)	129	211
Crude (Italy)	8	3
Crude (United Kingdom)	2	1
Mill Fibre (Canada)	5,801	7,170
Mill Fibre (Finland)	20	—
Lower Grades (Canada)	12,355	8,033
Lower Grades (Cyprus, etc.)	179	419
Lower Grades (Italy)	40	—
Lower Grades (S. Russia)	—	1,535
	18,728	18,114

Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

	Dec. 1936 Pounds	Dec. 1937 Pounds
Austria (Packing)	2,900	1,835
Belgium (Shingles)	44,588	133,094
France (Yarn)	—	74
France (Woven Fabrics)	—	70
Germany (Packing)	135	—
United Kingdom (Shingles)	1,640	—
United Kingdom (Yarn)	4,643	820
United Kingdom (Packing)	1,107	1,237
United Kingdom (Woven Fabrics)	787	2,627
	55,800	139,757
Value	\$ 5,216	\$ 4,990

"ASBESTOS"

Imports into U. S. A. (Contd.)

There were also imported into the United States during December 1937, \$83 worth of materials not classified, these coming from Canada and Germany.

Exports from U. S. A.

Exports of unmanufactured Asbestos for the month of December 1937 totalled 120 tons, valued at \$19,515; compared with 111 tons, valued at \$5,776 in December 1936.

Exports of Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

	December 1936		December 1937	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Paper, Mlbd. & Rlbd.	lbs. 108,574	\$7,842	143,573	\$15,974
Pipe Covg. & Cement	lbs. 235,020	12,462	158,183	7,873
Textiles & Yarn	lbs. 130,662	71,169	12,476	3,428
Packing	lbs. (inc. text. & yarn)		88,510	47,579
Brake Lining —				
Molded & Semi-molded		59,369		60,877
Not Molded	lin. ft. 137,362	18,492	56,536	9,650
Clutch Facings	units 39,533	8,816		
Molded & Semi-molded	units (above)		12,144	5,569
Woven	units (above)		32,503	6,606
Magnesia & Mfrs. of	lbs. 163,233	12,813	256,411	27,415
Asbestos Roofing	sqs. 5,315	13,681	1,937	8,153
Other Manufactures	lbs. 262,654	21,368	155,734	18,415

Imports and Exports by England

Imports of Raw Material.

	December 1936		December 1937 ¹	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
	(2240 lbs.)		(2240 lbs.)	
Africa (Rhodesia)	1,999	£50,999	2,031	£ 48,926
Africa (Br. S.)	867	11,489	1,478	27,867
Africa (Kenya)	2	60		
Australia	12	337	23	1,758
Canada	1,793	23,407	2,731	40,718
Cyprus	267	2,261	55	909
Finland	12	87	5	40
Italy	4	458	4	278
Netherlands				11
Soviet Russia	292	5,101	15	668
U. S. of America	3	17	2	11
	5,251	£94,216	6,344	£121,186

¹ This tabulation given in our February number in more condensed form, as the detailed figures were not received until after the February number was printed.

"ASBESTOS"

Exports of Raw Asbestos from Canada

(Figures by Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

	December 1936		December 1937	
	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
United Kingdom	511	\$ 26,726	1,120	\$ 75,340
United States	7,606	411,253	8,887	524,926
Australia	388	19,355	577	28,313
Belgium	2,002	132,984	2,204	116,355
France	2,015	127,917	2,421	145,965
Germany	3,242	238,606	746	47,144
Italy			837	56,453
Japan	1,275	51,435	1,762	70,316
Netherlands	42	1,719	96	3,604
Poland	93	7,651		
Portugal	5	179		
Sweden			228	13,982
	17,179	\$ 1,017,825	18,878	\$ 1,082,398
<i>Sand and Waste</i>				
United Kingdom	433	7,357	259	4,402
United States	14,107	226,086	9,391	145,262
Australia	10	226	10	220
Belgium	498	9,075	1,200	19,975
France	120	2,731	295	5,725
Germany	1,159	24,223		
Japan	35	770		
Netherlands			252	4,367
Portugal	5	111		
Sweden	52	550		
	16,419	\$ 271,129	11,407	\$ 179,951
<i>Grand Total</i>	<i>33,598</i>	<i>\$1,288,954</i>	<i>30,285</i>	<i>\$1,262,349</i>

**ASBESTOS
ORES - MINERALS**

Import · Transit · Export

"Tropag" Asbest & Erzimport
Oscar H. Ritter — K.G.

Hamburg · — · Alsterdamm 7

"ASBESTOS"

SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR—CANADA
Exports of Raw Asbestos from Canada

	Year 1936		Year 1937	
	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
United Kingdom	6,817	\$ 405,712	14,093	\$ 919,350
United States	77,691	4,052,187	98,196	5,347,538
Argentina	28	1,118	.....	.....
Australia	2,055	103,271	3,042	150,919
Belgium	8,053	455,828	15,743	926,061
Brazil	.....	.....	8	1,600
Br. India	120	6,000	90	4,500
Chili	.....	.....	60	3,000
Columbia	2	230	.....	.....
France	6,968	473,406	9,376	645,228
Germany	12,811	987,125	17,699	1,361,571
Italy	136	11,444	2,683	175,378
Japan	21,200	856,167	33,934	1,344,561
Netherlands	164	5,634	522	20,741
Norway	5	350	.....	.....
Poland	286	21,684	238	21,795
Portugal	5	179	59	4,113
Spain	201	11,182	.....	.....
Sweden	.....	.....	768	46,547
	136,547	\$7,391,517	196,511	\$10,972,902
<i>Sand and Waste</i>				
United Kingdom	4,566	\$ 84,711	6,357	\$ 119,605
United States	146,081	2,350,527	176,708	2,913,183
Argentina	46	858	15	165
Australia	10	231	15	345
Belgium	1,606	27,364	3,009	52,722
Brazil	10	429	25	280
Br. India	60	750	120	1,500
Columbia	.....	.....	38	413
Cuba	90	537	30	360
France	1,091	21,201	857	16,757
Germany	3,423	68,911	5,205	95,718
Japan	181	3,496	1,017	21,487
Mexico	.....	.....	30	360
Netherlands	110	2,233	451	8,118
Newfoundland	.....	.....	2	75
Norway	.....	.....	6	74
Poland	128	2,683	346	7,618
Portugal	5	111	22	600
Puerto Rico	30	330	30	330
Sweden	241	2,971	184	2,054
Venezuela	.....	.....	63	693
	157,678	\$2,567,343	194,530	\$ 3,242,457
<i>Grand Total</i>	294,225	\$9,958,860	391,041	\$14,215,359

"ASBESTOS"

SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR—ENGLAND

Imports of Raw Material

	Year 1936	Year 1937
	Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value
	Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value
Africa (Rhodesia)	16,679	£ 382,274
Africa (Br. S.)	12,093	177,431
Africa (Port. E.)		7
Africa (Kenya)	2	60
Australia	147	2,885
Austria		
Belgium	10	105
Br. India	1	6
Canada	10,219	117,886
Cyprus, Malta & Gozo	1,605	18,687
Denmark	100	1,637
Finland	102	787
France	6	40
Germany	16	1
Italy	4	477
Netherlands	29	1,026
New Zealand		10
Soviet Russia	1,854	29,995
Straits Settlements		4
Switzerland		1
U. S. of America	27	664
Venezuela	62	1,528
	42,956	£ 735,496
		55,588
		£ 999,822

Imports of Asbestos Manufactures:

Year 1937	574,999 Cwts. valued at £196,375
Year 1936	367,212 Cwts. valued at £135,710

Exports of Asbestos Manufactures:

	Year 1936	Year 1937
	Cwts.	Value
	Cwts.	Value
To Irish Free State	44,080	£ 41,697
British India	48,434	97,364
Australia	12,549	68,279
Other British C'trs	248,792	313,021
Netherlands	16,479	53,143
Belgium	7,242	41,624
France	5,355	35,611
Italy	516	6,550
Other Foreign C'trs	106,474	339,809
	489,921	£ 997,098
		645,231
		£ 1,285,092

'ASBESTOS'

SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR—U. S. A.

Imports into U. S. A.

(Compiled from statistics published monthly by U. S. Dept. of Commerce.)

Unmanufactured Asbestos.—By Countries

	Year 1936 Tons (2240 lbs.)	Year 1937 Tons (2240 lbs.)
Africa (Br. S.)	4,773	10,131
Canada	202,409	246,437
Cyprus, Malta & Gozo	3,916	7,258
Finland	73	79
France	.....	109
Italy	954	883
Soviet Russia	5,181	9,119
United Kingdom	196	259
	217,502	274,275
Value	\$7,524,937	\$10,569,762

Unmanufactured Asbestos—By Grades:

<i>Africa (Br. S.)</i>		
Crude	4,773	10,130
Lower Grades	.....	1
<i>Canada</i>		
Crude	2,037	2,339
Milled Fibre	65,963	85,525
Lower Grades	134,409	158,573
<i>Cyprus, Malta & Gozo</i>		
Crude	.....	2,473
Lower Grades	3,916	4,785
<i>Finland</i>		
Crude	.....	591
Milled Fibre	20	20
Lower Grades	111	20
<i>France</i>		
Lower Grades	.....	109
<i>Italy</i>		
Crude	22	28
Lower Grades	874	855
<i>Soviet Russia</i>		
Crude	1,059	361
Milled Fibre	4,122	7,123
Lower Grades	.....	1,961
<i>United Kingdom</i>		
Crude	196	258
	217,502	274,275

1 Probably Crude like material but short fibre.

"ASBESTOS"

Imports into U. S. A. (Contd.)

Manufactured Asbestos—By Countries.

	Year 1936	Year 1937
	Pounds	Pounds
Austria	18,184	20,224
Belgium	728,406	1,616,618
Canada	180	440
France	794	144
Germany	6,358	4,997
Italy	.....	4,844
United Kingdom	77,956	108,570
	831,878	1,755,837
Value	\$ 58,267	\$ 84,325
<i>Other Manufactures (not classified)</i>		
Value	\$ 14,808	\$ 1,656
<i>Total Value Manufactures</i>		
<i>Imported</i>	\$ 73,075	\$ 85,981

Manufactured Asbestos—By Materials.

	Year 1936	Year 1937
	Pounds	Pounds
<i>Yarn</i>		
Germany	4,996	2,827
France	.....	74
United Kingdom	31,702	51,993
<i>Woven Fabrics</i>		
Belgium	3,852	.....
Canada	100	.....
France	.....	70
Germany	498	420
United Kingdom	18,569	19,637
<i>Packing</i>		
Austria	18,184	22,502
Canada	80	440
France	794	.....
Germany	864	1,750
Italy	.....	4,844
United Kingdom	21,195	36,940
<i>Shingles</i>		
Belgium	728,284	1,614,340
United Kingdom	2,162	.....
<i>Pipe Covg. & Cement</i>		
United Kingdom	598	.....
	831,878	1,755,837

Exports from U. S. A.

Exports of unmanufactured Asbestos during the year 1937 amounted to 2,682 tons, valued at \$253,734; compared with 3,343 tons, valued at \$310,197 during 1936.

"ASBESTOS"

Exports from U. S. A. (Contd.)

Exports of Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

	Year 1936	Year 1937		
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
Paper, Mlbd. & Rlbd.	1,260,044	\$100,129	1,737,951	\$183,557
Pipe Covg. & Cement	3,330,331	134,391	4,767,787	197,000
Textiles & Yarn	1,329,465	676,853	165,299	43,907
Packing		(Inc. with text. & yarn)	1,358,723	745,491
Brake Lining—				
Molded & Semi-molded		670,979		722,075
Not molded	1,963,0291	276,925	1,633,558 ¹	250,955
Clutch Facings	316,585 ²	77,065		
Molded & Sem-molded		(above)	252,742 ²	92,999
Woven		(above)	247,128 ²	47,712
Magnesia & Mfrs. of	2,101,181	173,531	3,133,918	272,917
Asbestos Roofing	41,459 ³	142,335	37,026 ³	166,312
Other Manufactures	2,708,570	217,065	3,777,366	324,100

¹Lin. Ft. ²Units ³Squares

AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION

Total production of motor vehicles during January 1938 amounted to 228,074 (of which 210,450 were produced in the United States and 17,624 in Canada). This compares with 399,186 for January 1937 (379,603 in the United States and 19,583 in Canada.)

ASBESTOS STOCK QUOTATIONS

	February 1938			
	Par	Low	High	Last
Asbestos Corp. (Com.)	np	52	65 1/2	65 1/2
Celotex (Com.)	np	18	22 1/2	21 1/2
Celotex (5% Pfd.)	100	55 1/2	63	63
Certainteed (Com.)	1	6 1/4	8 1/2	7 1/2
Certainteed (6% Prior Pfd.)	100	23 1/2	32 1/2	29 1/2
Flintkote (Com.)	np	14 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2
Johns-Manville (Com.)	np	67 1/2	82	79 1/2
Johns-Manville (Pfd.)	100	122 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
Raybestos-Manhattan (Com.)	np	19 1/2	23 1/2	21 1/2
Ruberoid (Com.)	np	16 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2
Thermoid	1	3 1/4	4	3 1/2
U. S. Gypsum (Com.)	20	58	69	68 1/2
U. S. Gypsum (Pfd.)	100	165	169 1/2	169 1/2

WANTED

Man to take charge of sales of Asbestos materials, brake linings, rubber goods, packings, brake blocks and kindred materials. Advise in confidence salary required. Confidential consideration given to those applying. Address 2P-L "ASBESTOS", 16th Fl., Inquirer Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

BIRTHDAYS.

W. B. Harris, President, Vermont Asbestos Corporation, New York City, March 17.
Lyndon E. Adams, President, Anchor Packing Co., Philadelphia, Pa., March 21.
Herbert E. Sunbury, Vice President, Allbestos Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa., March 21.
William G. Kuehn, President, Westchester Asbestos Corporation, White Plains, N. Y., March 25.
F. V. S. Smith, Director & Secretary, Hodgson & Hodgson, Ltd., Carrington, England, March 29.
Glendon A. Richards, President, Richards Mfg. Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., April 1.
George Kanzler, President, Smith & Kanzler, Elizabeth, N. J., April 4.
G. M. Williams, President, Russell Manufacturing Co., Middletown, Conn., April 6.
J. M. Weaver, General Asbestos & Rubber Division, North Charleston, S. C., April 14.

Congratulations and best wishes are extended to all these gentlemen.

APEX MOLYBDENITE SYNDICATE of Winnipeg, Canada, which Syndicate controls the asbestos deposit recently discovered by J. J. Papineau (see page 38 January "ASBESTOS") writes us that this deposit consists of a tract about 1500 feet wide by over a mile long showing asbestos at all parts where they have trenched and pitted. The asbestos is said to be of the slip-fibre type, altho there is some cross-vein type. Diamond drilling of the property is planned for April 1st. The property is located on the East Shore of Lake Winnipeg and will be a drag shovel proposition if and when developed. Assays of the ore are said to show about 30% asbestos, with small quantities of nickel, gold and chromium. The syndicate consists of Capt. G. H. Page, President, J. J. Papineau, Vice President, A. F. McKinnon, Treasurer, E. M. McKinnon, Secretary. Their headquarters are at 103 Princess Street, Winnipeg.

ARTICLE. In the February issue of Heating, Piping and Air Conditioning "Performance Tests of Asbestos Insulating Air Duct", by R. H. Hellman and R. A. MacArthur, gives much information, and technical data on Careyduct, the new all-asbestos duct recently placed on the market by the Philip Carey Company. The paper was presented at the 44th Annual Meeting of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers held in January.

JOHNS-MANVILLE has announced plans for a \$15,000 Prize Contest. Contestants will be asked to write a letter, not to ex-

"ASBESTOS"

ceed 250 words — part of which is to be devoted to thoughts on "What the Word Home Means to Me", and the other part to ideas received for improving the home as a result of reading the "Home Idea Book" (obtainable from Johns-Manville Offices at a cost of 10c). The contest will open April 1st and will close July 20th. The best letter will be awarded first prize of \$10,000; second best \$2,500; third prize \$1,000. 107 other cash prizes will be awarded. Three nationally prominent figures have been selected to serve as judges.

J. M. TAYLOR, has been transferred from the management of the New Orleans Building Materials District of Johns-Manville

Sales Corporation, to the staff of the President of that Corporation. He continues as Vice President and will devote his time to the special assignment of contact with large business interests in the southern area.

"Cap" Taylor was born in Winona, Miss., in 1862 and has been with Johns-Manville for 23 years, beginning in the sales department in Texas, then becoming manager of the New Orleans Office of the Southwestern Division. He is widely known in the South for the great number of contacts he has of a civic and commercial nature; was at one time President of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce.



J. M. Taylor

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC., reports net income for 1937 of \$1,924,879.60, or \$3.03 per share, after providing \$725,345.96 for Depreciation, \$428,523.19 for Federal and State Income Taxes, \$150,000 for the Surtax on Undistributed Profits, and paying \$180,366.14 or the equivalent of 28c per share to employees for vacation pay and Christmas bonus.

The Company's total Assets at December 31, 1937 amounted to \$18,384,801.89, including \$9,348,046.28 of Current Assets, equivalent to six times the Current Liabilities. There were no banking, or funded debt, or other capital obligations outstanding.

The Directors at their meeting on February 16, 1938, declared a dividend of 37½c per share, payable March 15, 1938 to stockholders of record at the close of business February 28, 1938.

THE RUBEROID CO. The number of plants of The Ruberoid Co. was increased to eleven in 1937 thru acquisition of a modern factory for the manufacture of asphalt roofing and shingles at Minneapolis, Minn. New units increasing capacity by 50% were completed at the company's tar distilling plant of Joliet, Ill., and at the factory for the manufacture of asbestos-cement shingles, sidings and corrugated sheets at St. Louis, Mo. Installation of improved equipment at the asbestos mining and milling property of

"ASBESTOS"

• BLUE ASBESTOS

The Cape Asbestos Company, Ltd., is the world's largest supplier of acid-resistant blue crocidolite asbestos, and the only manufacturer operating its own mines. Inquiries solicited on:

MILLBOARD

YARNS

ROVINGS

POWDER

CLOTHS

PROCESSED FIBRES

Unexcelled for use in

ASBESTOS CEMENT PIPES

• AMOSITE ASBESTOS

This fibre owing to its great length and bulk is unrivalled for use as an insulating medium in:

Asbestos mattress filler

85% Magnesia insulation

The **CAPE ASBESTOS CO.** Limited
Morley House, 28-30 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.I.
FACTORY, BARKING, ESSEX

United States Sales Agent:

ARNOLD W. KOEHLER

369 LEXINGTON AVE.

NEW YORK CITY

TELEPHONE—CALEDONIA 5-4044

"ASBESTOS"

Vermont Asbestos Corporation (a subsidiary) at Eden, Vt., has increased tonnage capacity and made possible the recovery of grades of asbestos fibre not heretofore produced.

A. C. SEAVEY has been selected by Johns-Manville Sales Corporation to succeed J. M. Taylor as New Orleans District Manager. He was formerly Assistant District Manager in the New York region. Mr. Seavey was born in New York forty years ago and has been with Johns-Manville since 1929, having started as salesman in northern New Jersey. Prior to that his activities included work as a reporter on the New York Sun, a United States Forest Ranger, a gold prospector and mine operator in Nevada, a special Texas Ranger, a post with the Long Island State Park Commission, and a salesman for other building materials firms.



A. C. Seavey

THE RUBEROID CO., in its 51st annual report, shows consolidated net profits for 1937 of \$750,509.68, equal to \$1.89 per share on 397,806 shares of capital stock outstanding on December 31st, this after provision for depreciation, normal taxes and surtax on undistributed profits. This compares with net profits of \$812,929.70 in 1936.

Net sales of The Ruberoid Co. in 1937 amounted to \$16,619,241.69, an increase of \$1,915,438.85, or 13% over 1936.

Total wages paid to factory workers in 1937 amounted to \$2,900,744.02, an increase of \$567,102.14, or 24.3% over 1936.

Herbert Abraham, President of the company, commenting on the subject of taxes, said: "Numerous indirect, or hidden taxes, in effect during the year and which cannot be segregated, were included in the general cost of doing business. The total of all direct taxes applicable to the company's operations during 1937 (Federal, State and local) amounted to \$462,524.69, an increase of 22.7% over the \$376,834.47 paid out in taxes in 1936. The total of direct taxes for 1937 amounted to 61.6% of the company's net earnings of \$750,509.68 (after provision for depreciation and all direct taxes), and was equivalent to \$1.16 per share on the outstanding capital stock, or 58.1% of the amount received by stockholders in dividends.

ASBESTOS CORPORATION LIMITED of Thetford Mines, P. Q., Canada, recently declared a dividend of 50c a share on the capital stock covering the first quarter of the current year. In addition a bonus of a similar amount was declared. Both dividends are payable March 31st.

"ASBESTOS"

KEASBEY & MATTISON CO. After extensive study and research, chemists of the Keasbey & Mattison Co., Ambler, announce the production of a new form of magnesium carbonate, differing in crystalline structure from the conventional substance, this new carbonate having the property of producing a greater transparency in rubber than has ever before been obtained.

"Clearcarb" has been adopted as the trade name of the product and it is believed that it will revolutionize the manufacture of rubber products.

JOHNS-MANVILLE profit for 1937 was \$5,451,843, compared with \$4,373,707 in 1936, this according to annual report issued March 1st.

Regular dividend of 7% was paid on the Preferred Stock, payments being made quarterly, and amounting to \$525,000 in cash. On the 850,000 shares of Common Stock, dividends for the year amounted to \$4.75 per share or \$4,037,500 in cash; compared with \$4.25 per share on 750,000 shares of common stock in 1936, a total of \$2,812,500.

Consolidated Income Account for 1937, compared with 1936, follows:

	Year Ended Dec. 31, 1937	Year Ended Dec. 31, 1936
Sales, net of returns and allowances	\$60,173,391.63	\$48,922,011.33
Less: Mfg. Cost, Selling and Administrative Expenses	51,678,855.34	41,791,417.20
Profit before Depre., Depletion & Inc. Taxes	8,494,536.29	7,220,594.13
Less: Depreciation and Depletion and obsolescence of mineral properties	2,178,990.98	2,022,360.37
Profit after Depreciation and Depletion, etc.	6,315,545.31	5,198,233.76
Less: Provision for Income, excess-profits taxes and surtax on undistributed profits	1,082,451.48	1,009,446.97
Net Income before dividends from unconsolidated subsidiary	5,233,093.83	4,188,786.79
Dividends Rec'd from J-M Credit Corp.	218,750.00	184,920.00
Net Income	5,451,843.83	4,373,706.79
Dividends paid on preferred stock	525,000.00	525,000.00
Net income available for common stock	4,926,843.83	3,848,706.79
Dividends paid on common stock	4,037,500.00	2,812,500.00
Balance to earned surplus	\$ 889,343.83	\$ 1,036,206.79

The balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1937 shows cash of \$8,670,758.49. Cash on hand Dec. 31, 1936 was \$3,148,506.64.

SIBLEY SERVICE INSULATIONS, INC. has recently been established, with headquarters at 211 Waiku Road, Ridgewood, N. J., for the handling and installing of high and low temperature thermal insulations, floorings, roofings, industrial insulations, house and sound insulations. L. T. Sibley, former sales manager for United Cork Products Companies of Kearny, N. J., and recently with Alfol Insulation, Inc., is President of this new firm, and L. K. Ross, formerly assistant to the president of Cork

"ASBESTOS"

Insulation Co., Inc., is Vice President. They will have several other associates, all experts in their particular fields. Operations will be concentrated in the State of New Jersey and in the southeastern tier of counties in New York State.

ASBESTOS CORPORATION LIMITED. The Twelfth Annual Report has been issued as of February 14th, 1938 covering the calendar year ended December 31, 1937. The profit for the year after charging all expenses, including bond interest and provision of \$160,000 for taxes, but before depletion and depreciation, amounted to \$1,190,880.70. Net profit for the year was \$662,448.94.

A brief review of the year shows the following interesting facts: The mills at King, Beaver, Vimy and British-Canadian Mines were operated at capacity throughout the year; the Maple Leaf mill for six months. The number of hours which the mills ran increased 82.2% over 1936, the tonnage of rock milled showed an increase of 91.8%, while the tonnage of fibre recovered was 45.4% greater than in the previous year.

During the year, three increases in wage rates went into effect, being a total increase of 19.4% per hour on the base rate.

A programme of extension and improvements, particularly to the King Mine was undertaken during the year.

The sinking of a vertical shaft 13 ft. x 18 ft. in cross-section, was begun at the King Mine on May 20, 1937, and at the end of the year had reached a depth of 857 feet. The eventual depth is to be 1,100 feet, which will enable a second level to be developed for block caving.

The system of mining at the British-Canadian Mine was changed in September 1937 from the glory hole method to open pit shovel operation. At the Vimy Mine box-loading in the pit was replaced by shovel loading in October 1937.

Balance sheet figures for the year 1937 are (for comparison with 1936 balance sheet see page 35 of April 1937 "ASBESTOS"):

	ASSETS	Year Ended Dec. 31, 1937
Government Bonds	\$ 400,000.00	
Inventory (Asbestos \$492,615.87)	732,197.27	
Accounts and Bills Receivable, less reserve for bad debts	349,765.29	
Cash	567,346.32	
Trustee Account (Cash)	500.00	
Deferred Charges	192,843.18	
Properties (less reserves for depre. & depletion)	3,312,740.94	
		\$5,555,393.00
	LIABILITIES	
Accounts and Bills Payable	246,354.37	
Accrued Liabilities	11,615.38	
Provision for Taxes	162,829.93	
First Mortg. Bonds	1,000,000.00	
Reserves for Betterments, Replacements and Contingencies	300,000.00	
Capital Stock	2,831,708.00	
Surplus	1,002,885.32	
		\$5,555,393.00

THIS and THAT

House Organs. Two very interesting house organs have reached us during the past few weeks — The Clearing House published by the Philip Carey Company, and Celotex News published by The Celotex Corporation.

Eighty-Five Miles of new Houses were built in Canada during 1937. In explanation — contracts were awarded for the construction of 17,958 residences, valued at \$50,391,900. If these dwellings were built on 50 ft. lots on both sides of the street, they would form an avenue of houses about eighty-five miles long. Total construction contracts awarded in Canada during 1937 showed an increase of 37.8% over 1936.

Definition. In a dictionary of milling terms and related words published by the National and American Miller, the following definition is given for asbestos: A mineral fibrous substance which is incombustible, used for fireproofing, insulation, etc.

Airplanes recently built use a firewall to separate the engine compartment from the cockpit, this firewall consisting of an asbestos material (possibly millboard) between two sheets of heavy gauge aluminum.

Advertising. Iowa's Merchandising Clinic, held the first week in February, and sponsored by the Iowa Association of Lumber & Building Material Dealers, devoted some little time to the subject of asbestos shingles, particularly siding. Slides showing the improvement that could be made in a home by the application of asbestos-cement siding shingles were an important part of the demonstration.

One of Twenty-six. Canada's mineral production list includes 20 metals, four fuels, and twenty-six non-metallic minerals, one of the latter, of course, being asbestos.

Westinghouse. Sales billed in 1937 by the Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. amounted to \$209,348,307, an increase of 33% over 1936, and exceeding the year 1929. The Company's net income in 1937 amounted to \$20,126,408, also an increase of 33% over 1936.

Plaster Casts. It is said that additional strength can be given to plaster of Paris molds (for casting model parts from soft metals) by adding short fibre asbestos to the mixture.

Coffins. A brief item in the Rochester Democrat-Chronicle states that a \$25,000 plant is being equipped at Arcadia, Calif., for the manufacture of "consecrated asbestos coffins". Is this supposed to be a joke? Perhaps some of our California friends can tell us more about it.

Reprints, of the Editorial by C. J. Stover, on page 8 of this issue are available. If desired in quantity please see that order reaches us by March 31st.

"ASBESTOS"

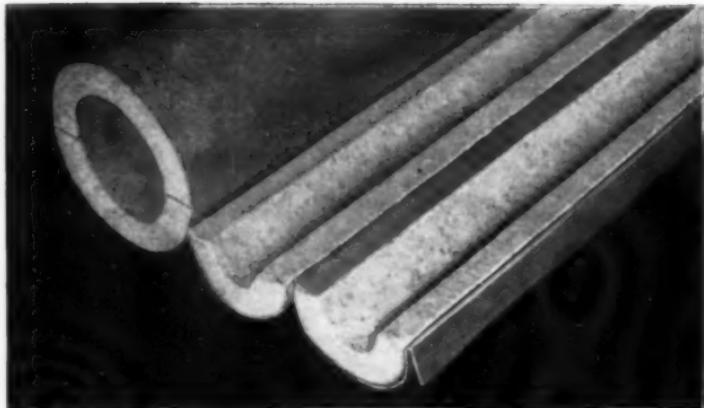


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In addition to specializing in 85% Magnesia the EHRET Company has developed a complete line of quality products that includes practically all types of insulating materials as well as mechanical packings, refractory cements and asbestos specialties. Full details will be supplied on request.

A NEW CATALOG of Ehret's 85% Magnesia insulations is just off press. It contains descriptive, technical and practical information that may be of interest to you.

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Beware the Three “S’s”

Shave -- Slice - Slash

First a price is *shaved*:

Then the next man *slices* it:

And next the price is *slashed* and
everybody is losing money.

Contributed

